

THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY, 14 AUGUST, 1834.

The *Charles Kerr*, J. Brodie, Commander, from Portsmouth the 27th April, anchored in the harbour, late yesterday afternoon.

Passengers.—Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Clerk, Miss Wynter, Miss Boddington, Miss Ross, W. Clerk, C. S. Capt. Livingston, Capt. Wynter, N. L. Lieut. Pruin, Lieut. Kempthorne, I. N. Mr. Shaw, Mr. Podmore, Cadets, Mr. Ross, Mr. Kay, Master Clerk and one European Female Servant.

By this opportunity we have received our files of the *Times* to the 25th April, with a few weekly publications, from which, and from a *Times* of the 26th, with which we have been favored by Captain Brodie, we have the pleasure to lay before our readers the following extracts, which comprise almost all the intelligence of interest that those papers contain.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL 19.

TITHES. On Tuesday, Lord Althorp explained, or rather endeavored to explain, the Ministerial plan for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales. His Lordship seemed to have a very imperfect knowledge of his own project: he appeared to be thinking of his flocks and his herds—his wife were out woolgathering. He was indebted to Mr. Stanley for setting him right on a point of form; he forgot that before he could move resolutions in a Committee of the whole House, the Speaker should leave the Chair. He then blundered through his task, in a manner which he himself felt to be so slovenly, that he again and again apologized for it. Of course nobody could be angry with Lord Althorp; but it was evident that his brother Members would have liked very much to get an intelligible explanation of a sufficiently complex measure. This was furnished on Thursday morning, semi-officially, from Downing Street, by the *Times*; and, though complicated in its details, the plan as there given is not difficult of comprehension.

In consequence of the fees to barristers being greatly reduced in the Crown Court of the country, most of them refused the briefs offered. True it is, that Lord Chief Justice Tindal examined the witnesses himself in two or three cases.—*Nottingham Mercury*.

TIMES.—APRIL 19.

The attention of Parliament has at length been formally and directly drawn to the subject of the existing poor laws. Lord Althorp on Thursday evening proposed his remedial measure, for which the report of the Poor Law Commission had prepared the country.

Yesterday we announced, in part of our publication, the arrival of the Countess of Pembroke steamer from Portugal. The accounts brought by this vessel are highly favourable to the Constitutional cause. The following summary of the intelligence was communicated by M. Mendizabal, the agent for the Portuguese Government, to the Secretary of Lloyd's Coffee-house:—

"The Countess of Pembroke steamer left Lisbon on the 10th of April inst., at 5 in the morning, Oporto on the 11th, and Vigo on the 12th.

"The emperor Don Pedro, accompanied by the Minister at War, and his general Staff, left Lisbon on the morning of the 9th for Santarem.

"The check which was reported to have been received by the Baron de Sa proved a false report. The Baron retired to Mentola to wait for his reinforcements, already on the way, in conformity to his negotiation with the Government; but he retired without any loss, and for the purpose of concentrating around him such a force, aided by the troops from Lisbon, as should bid defiance to all opposition and enable him to clear the Alemtejo. The guerillas in the Algarves, whom he had pardoned, had reunited and recommenced their depredations, which rendered it necessary for him to chastise them. He surprised them in Loule, killed 70 of them, and dispersed the remainder again completely, again leaving the Algarves free, and thereby, as above stated, allowing him to resume his march and arrangements for the Alemtejo. On the 11th, official notice was received at Oporto that Monte Alegre, in Tras-os-Montes, had on the 8th spontaneously risen in favour of the Queen, and on the 9th had formally been proclaimed here.

"The same official communication makes known that on the 9th the Spaniards, to the amount of 3,000 entered Portugal by Chaves, and advanced to Vellarinho, following some Spanish Carlists that were going to join Don Carlos; in their progress, they came upon the Miguelite chief of the name Raymundo and his troops, and took from him all his baggage, ammunition, and artillery, he escaping with only his field-pieces in all flight and dispersion. The Baron de Pico had entered Amaranto in the Minho in pursuit of the Miguelite force commanded by Jose Cardozo, who was in flight towards Tras-os-Montes. The Baron de Pico had commenced on the 6th his march into the province of Tras-os-Montes.

"The Duke of Terceira had united his forces to the troops of the North.

"Admiral Napier, at Oporto, was arranging another expedition for the ports between Oporto and Peniche yet remaining in possession of the Miguelites."

APRIL 20.

We have received, by express, the Paris papers of Saturday, and a letter from our regular correspondent dated Saturday afternoon. tranquillity had been so entirely restored in the French capital, that the occurrences of Sunday and Monday seem to have been forgotten. The latest accounts from Lyons were of the 17th, by telegraph. The insurrection there had been completely put down. The Lyons papers of the 16th are filled

with the late occurrences. There was evidently some desperate fighting on both sides, the effects of which have been not only a considerable loss of life, but a great deal of destruction and damage to property. Several houses and other buildings had been battered down by the artillery, or set fire to, in order to dislodge the parties of rioters who had intrenched themselves in them. Some of the papers say that intelligence had been received by telegraph (probably from Bayonne) by the Government, to the effect that the decree for the convocation of the Spanish Cortes had been signed, and was to be published in Madrid on the 15th instant. According to the French Ministerial papers, the latest accounts from Grenoble, Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon, show that there had been a concerted plan throughout the south of France for a Republican movement, but that the measures adopted by the authorities for its prevention have succeeded in maintaining public order. The news about the convocation of the Cortes had given an impulse to Spanish stock at the Paris Bourse; but there was hardly any business done on Saturday in other public securities.

PERTSHIRE ELECTION.

As the time for the Perthshire election draws near, the friends of the opposing candidates are redoubling their exertions and displaying a more ardent zeal in their canvass. Both parties are aware of the great stake for which they are contending, and of the immense influence on public opinion which their victory or defeat must exercise. Mr. Graham's supporters are sensible that the trial of Whig popularity in the most important county of Scotland is conducted in his person, and Sir G. Murray's Tory partisans are equally alive to the issue of the contest upon their interests and character. Indeed, the latter have put forward the Right Hon. Baronet, not so much to be the opponent of their political opinion as the champion of their falling cause.

The general current of information from Perthshire within the last few days leaves scarcely any doubt of the success of the Reform candidate. At the last election Sir George's votes fell short of those of his antagonist, Lord Ormelie, by 400 or 500; and there seems little probability that the distance of the two candidates, in the electoral course, will be lessened on the present occasion. On the late registration a considerable number of names must have been added to the list of freeholders, and of these Mr. Graham must have obtained more than an equal share, as they have all acquired their rights under the Reform Bill, which Sir George opposed.

LEGAL PROMOTION.—The following barristers are to be promoted to the rank of King's Counsel:—Messrs. Follett, Kelly, Hill, Platt, Thesiger, and Alexander.—*Courier*.

The Governors of the Middlesex Hospital on Thursday last decided upon enlarging it by the erection of wings, so as to render it fit for the accommodation of 260 patients.

DISTRESS IN LEEDS.—Extensive and severe distress continues to prevail among the workmen employed in the woolen and worsted-stuff-manufactories in this town, many hundreds of whom are out of employ. An appeal is made by the Church Visiting Society on behalf of the distressed, and we trust this appeal will not be without its effect. The benevolent will do well to give their relief in such a way as that it may be administered at the houses of the workmen, or at least by those who have visited their houses. Any other mode of relieving is liable to abuse, and we have been informed of subscriptions having been collected by unauthorized persons, who have afterwards expended the produce in drinking. It is also of importance to give relief in the shape of food rather than of money, as the former is much more sure to go to families of those who received it. Our hope is that the present distress will not be of long continuance, but it may last weeks or even months, and at the present time it is exceedingly severe.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The petition, which bears the signatures of 200,000 persons, is a reiteration of the one lately presented by the Manchester unions for a remission of the sentence upon the Dorset men. The unionists of the metropolis estimate their numbers at between 200,000 and 300,000. The central committee, however, state that they firmly believe that their orders will be strictly obeyed; and that if there is no interference on the part of the police or others, the whole business of the day will pass off in perfect peace. The police, it is said, have been enjoined to put up with almost any insult, rather than the peace should be disturbed in any manner whatever. Government, however, appears determined to be in readiness in case of any tumult. At an early hour on Saturday morning a communication was despatched from the Secretary of State's office to the magistrates at the various police-offices, containing directions for a number of special constables from each parish to be sworn to protect the property of the inhabitants and preserve the peace, as the police force would of necessity be called off their various districts on Monday.

APRIL 22.

On the 22d April, in the Lords the Duke of Gloucester presented the counter-petition from certain members of the University of Cambridge. A very animated conversation ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor most ably and successfully combated the arguments against the admission of Dissenters to degrees.

A similar petition was presented by Mr. Goulburn in the Commons, but no discussion followed. Lord Althorp then brought forward his pro-

position for abolishing church-rates, and substituting in lieu of them a charge of 259,000*l.* on the land-tax.

Mr. HUME moved an amendment, the object of which, as we understood it, was to abolish the rate without a substitute.

After a long and interesting debate, the original motion was carried by 256 to 140. On a second division the numbers were 263 to 136.

The third reading of the Hertford Borough Bill was then moved, on which Colonel Evans proposed an amendment, "that a Select Committee be appointed to reconsider the expediency of a new boundary for the borough of Hertford." Sir Robert Peel proposed that the bill should be belimited to its first clause. After considerable discussion, and divisions on three several amendments, the bill was ultimately passed.

The Dissenters' Degrees Bill was ordered for a second reading on Wednesday sen'night.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 13th instant, announces that the Spanish Government has at length agreed to acknowledge Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal, and has entered into a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with the Regency acting in her name.

Spain may therefore now be considered as the natural and efficient ally of Don Pedro's Administration, and must be expected to assist him in clearing the dominions of his daughter from the power of the usurper. In equipping an army for this important service the Government of Her Catholic Majesty will only, in the first instance, be consulting its own interests. The two Princes who represent bigotry and absolutism in the Peninsula have made common cause against their respective relatives. They are supported by the same rebellious factions;—they both make pretensions to rights which the enlightened portion of their countrymen repudiate;—they are dependent on a common purse, supplied by the convents and the enemies of improvement;—and they must both fall or triumph together. The same close union should therefore be cemented between the Governments, to which they are opposed and then the result of the struggle cannot long be doubtful.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester has so materially recovered her health, after a long and afflictive illness, that it has been determined to celebrate the circumstance by a splendid entertainment at Gloucester-house on Friday next, being her Royal Highness's birth-day. At the dinner party covers will be laid for 36 distinguished guests.—*Times* April 22.

APRIL 23.

Our City correspondent alludes, though with an air of doubt, to a rumour of a treaty between Great Britain and France, to which Spain and Portugal are parties, for the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula. The rumour, we have reason to believe, is not without foundation. There is no doubt that England and France, in conjunction with Spain and Portugal, have come to the just determination of disencumbering the Peninsula both of Don Pedro and Don Miguel, as the preliminary step to the tranquil arrangement of the Government of Portugal. But whatever measures may be deemed necessary to the accomplishment of this desirable object, armed interference will not be resorted to.

We have received by express the whole of the Paris papers of Monday, together with letters from Madrid to the 16th inst., and the *Estatuto Real*, in the form of a pamphlet, by which the convocation of the Cortes is to be regulated. This document is composed of 50 articles, specifying the mode of meeting and the legislative attributes of the Cortes, and is signed by the six Ministers of State. It is followed by a decree signed by the Regent, which confirms the 50 articles signed by the Council of Ministers. It appears from what our Madrid correspondent says, that the publication of the decree had given very great and general satisfaction in Madrid, and that the whole of the copies printed were bought up with an extreme eagerness in the space of a very few hours. The letters from Madrid were brought to Paris by an English messenger at a late hour on Monday, so that hardly anything had transpired at the Bourse of their contents. The Paris papers bring no news.

In the House of Lords on the night of the 22d April, Lord Kenyon's Beer Act Amendment Bill was after some conversation, and upon the recommendation of several noble Lords, referred to a select committee up-stairs.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

After the presentation of several petitions, Mr. O'Connell at last brought forward a miserably modified motion upon the subject of the repeal of the Union, the discussion of which he has hitherto so frequently and so carefully evaded in England, though he has so long, so loudly, and so largely threatened us with it—in Ireland. The terms of the motion with which the hon. and learned member concluded last night one of the most unable and unimpressive speeches ever delivered in Parliament are these:—"Select committee to inquire and report on the means by which the dissolution of the Parliament of Ireland was effected; on the effects of the measure upon Ireland, and upon the labourers in husbandry and operatives in manufactures in England; and on the probable consequences of continuing the Legislative Union between both countries."

Mr. O'Connell was the only speaker, and upon the conclusion of his speech the debate was adjourned this day.

The resolution of the whole House respecting Church Rates was reported, and a bill founded thereon ordered to be brought in.

IRELAND.—Many clergymen are unable to establish their claims for relief under the Tithe Million Act, from the organized intimidation held out against their witnesses by the peasantry; and in the neighbourhood of Pallas Green, county of Limerick, a Roman Catholic priest barangued his hearers from the altar, advising them to form committees, enter into subscriptions, and defeat every proceeding of the assistant barrister.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

STATE OF ENNISHOWEN.—The spirit of insubordination, which has long been prevalent in the greater part of this ill-fated barony, continues to increase. Scarce a night now passes without leaving some tale of terror to be told. Threatening notices against the payment of rent and tithes are widely circulated; and letters demanding money for the use of "John Right" (the Captain Roch of these wilds) are quite common.—*Londonderry Sentinel*.

APRIL 24.

In our notice yesterday of the resolution adopted by the English and French Governments, for the settlement of affairs in Portugal, the name of Don Pedro was erroneously inserted for that of Don Carlos, who, with the Portuguese Infant Miguel, is to be removed from the Peninsula. As we stated yesterday, there will, it is understood, be no immediate interference by arms, but there will doubtless be a provision, that upon the application of Portugal, Spain, shall march an army, and England shall send a fleet, to expel Don Miguel from that country.

On the reassembling of the House at 5 o'clock, the debate on Mr. O'Connell's motion respecting the Repeal of the Union was resumed by Mr. Rice, who concided a very long and very able speech, full of striking facts and cogent arguments, by moving, as an amendment on Mr. O'Connell's motion, that an address be presented to His Majesty, recording in the most solemn manner the fixed determination of the House to maintain undisturbed the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which the House considers to be essential to the strength and stability of the empire, to the continuance of the connexion between the two countries, and to the peace, security, and happiness of all classes of the King's subjects; declaring that this determination of the House is as much justified by the views which the House take of the general interests of the State, as by the conviction the House entertains that to no other portion of the King's subjects is the maintenance of the legislative union more important than to the inhabitants of Ireland themselves; representing to His Majesty that the Imperial Parliament have taken the affairs of Ireland into their most earnest consideration, and have enacted various salutary laws for the advancement of the most important interests of Ireland; and concluding with an assurance to His Majesty, that while the house is resolved to maintain the legislative union inviolate, they will persevere in applying their best attention to the removal of all just causes of complaint, and to the promotion of all well-considered measures of improvement. The debate was again adjourned till this day.

It is understood that Mr. Justice James Parke and Mr. Justice Alderson will be immediately removed to the Exchequer, whilst Mr. Baron Vaughan will go to the Common Pleas, and Mr. Baron Williams to the Court of King's Bench.—*Times*, April 24.

APRIL 25.

In the House of Lords last night Mr. F. Baring and others brought from the Commons a message, requesting that their Lordships would permit Lord Ellenborough to attend and give evidence before the committee of the House of Commons now sitting to inquire into sinecure offices. Lord Ellenborough having consented to attend, the permission requested was accordingly given.

On the motion of Lord Radnor, the order of the day for the second reading of the Warwick Borough Bill was discharged, in consequence of the indisposition of Lord Durham, and the second reading of the bill was fixed for Monday, on the understanding that it should either be moved on that evening, or that Lord Radnor would move the second reading of the Liverpool Freeman Bill.

The remainder of the evening was occupied with the reception of petitions, among which that of Mr. Radford Roe is particularly deserving attention. It appears that the petitioner has been imprisoned five years and five months under a judgment of the Irish Court of King's Bench, which judgment having been argued on a writ of error here, has been set aside; and further, that the petitioner is still in custody, because he is unable to pay certain fees attendant on the prosecution of the writ of error. We never recollected to have heard of a case of more monstrous hardship than this, and if as Lord Lyndhurst seemed to intimate, so cruel a grievance cannot be redressed without an act of Parliament, we hope that the Legislature will give Mr. Radford Roe compensation out of the estates or salaries of the Irish Judges who passed the erroneous judgment.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill was, after some discussion read a second time by a Majority of 65 to 14.

Mr. LYALL brought in a bill to amend certain acts relative to the Merchants' Sea Service which was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on the 1st of May.

Mr. R. GRANT moved that the House resolve itself into committee to consider of the removal of the civil disabilities of the Jews. Sir Inglis opposed the motion, which was carried by 54 to 9, and the House having gone into committee, a resolution to the effect that these disabilities should be removed was agreed to, reported, and ordered to be taken into further consideration to-day.

Mr. E. J. STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the public transaction in open court of all business relating to the expenditure of county-rates and funds in aid thereof in England and Wales.

The following is an extract of a letter from Baginnet:—"On the 10th inst. all the hands of Biscaya, headed by Valdespina, Zabala, Simon Torres, Luquin, and the ex-Alcalde of Lequeitio, were at Munguia. General Espartaco and Brigadiers Benedicto went out from Bilbao with 3,000 men. An encounter soon took place; but at the moment when the Queen's troops made a retrograde march, to have the air of avoiding the combat, the Carlist troops, consisting of 8,000 men, rushed boldly forward. A tremendous shock ensued. The rebels were cut to pieces, no quarter being shown to them. The Carlists, on their side, made reprisals. However, the advantage of this day, which gave a deadly blow to the Biscayan bands, was altogether in favour of the Queen's troops. The ex-Alcalde of Lequeitio was made prisoner. He was the only one taken to Bilbao, where the following day he was shot."

The messenger bearing the treaty signed by the Ministers of the four Powers of England, France, Spain and Portugal, placing the Peninsula under the protection of the two first-named countries, left London on Tuesday, for Plymouth, from whence he is to sail this day April 25th, for Lisbon, on board the Countess of Pembroke steamer.

APRIL 26.

The House of Commons, during the early sitting on the 25th April, was occupied with the reception of petitions, and during the conversation which took place upon one of them, Lord Althorp expressed a hope that Government would be able to pass the Poor Law's Amendment Bill during the present session, adding, that if the bill should not pass during the present session, it would be because the House would reject the measure, as he should endeavour to carry it forward.

On the reassembling of the House at 5 o'clock, a conference with the House of Lords on Monday was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Bish, a return was ordered of the number of contracts for State Lotteries entered into by Government from 1807 till the termination of the lottery system.

Sir S. WHALLEY asked Lord Althorp to postpone till Monday week the second reading of the Poor Law's Amendment Bill, but his Lordship refused to accede to the request.

The adjourned debate on the question of the Repeal of the Union was resumed, and again adjourned at an early hour this morning till Monday.

ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITIES.—The bill for allowing Dissenters to take degrees has been printed. It enacts, "That from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for all His Majesty's subjects to enter and matriculate in the Universities of England, and to receive and enjoy all degrees in learning conferred therein (degrees in divinity alone excepted), without being required to subscribe to any articles of religion, or to make any declaration of religious opinions respecting particular modes of faith and worship, provided such applicants be of unexceptionable moral character and of competent knowledge, and willing to conform to such rules of discipline as are or shall be established by the authorities of the several colleges or halls." It further states that the Catholics shall be admitted to matriculate on making a declaration, which is that provided for the Catholic members, we believe; and it enacts that no grace, ordinance, or decree of the University shall obstruct, limit, or qualify the meaning of the act.

Mr. Ewart's bill for amending the criminal law enacts, that in cases of felony the evidence for the prosecution and defence is to be given before the address of counsel. Counsel for prisoner may address the jury, whether the prosecutor does so or not. The counsel for the prosecution is not to have the power of reply. In case of the inability of prisoners to retain counsel, the Court may assign counsel without fee or reward. Persons accused before justices may defend by attorney.

SPECTATOR.—APRIL 26.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Repeal question has been debated in the House of Commons during the week at unmerciful length. Mr. O'Connell on Tuesday harrangued for five or six hours on this fruitful topic; and concluded with calling for a Committee to inquire into the means employed to procure the Act of Union, the effects of that measure upon both England and Ireland, and its probable future consequences. Mr. Spring Rice followed on Wednesday, in a speech which exceeded that of Mr. O'Connell both in length and ability. It was, indeed, a complete demolition of as poor and flimsy an argument as ever was obtruded upon an assembly of rational beings. There was some powerful declamation in Mr. O'Connell's speech, which may tell in Ireland; but in the House of Commons it produced irritation only. It appears to be established beyond question, that the internal and external commerce of Ireland has increased rapidly since the Union; that her metropolis and other principal towns have been enlarged and improved; that her youth have been educated and the tyranny of the higher classes restrained; that she has become more wealthy and more civilized. She has obtained Catholic Emancipation and Parliamentary Reform; the jobbing of Grand Juries has been checked; the Vestry Cess has been abolished; and the payment of Tithes will in future

be less burdensome to the occupier, if not to the owner of land. All these, and more might be enumerated, are positive and undeniable blessings. On the other side, the attempt to prove that this good has been overbalanced by the evil arising from a closer connexion with England, completely broke down. For a recital of the atrocities committed in barbarous times, when even England was distracted by civil commotions, or oppressed by tyrannical rulers,—and an exposure of the bribery employed thirty-four years ago to obtain a majority in the Union Parliament of Ireland,—furnish any thing but proof that the actual government is a curse to the country, or that the Union itself has worked mischief instead of good. It does not even appear that absenteeism has increased since the Union. That a native Parliament in College Green would legislate more justly and beneficially for Ireland than the Parliament of the United Kingdom, it is easy to assert, but difficult to believe. The history of the past and the events of the present time would lead to a contrary conclusion.

We have always maintained that the Repeal of the Union was a question which ought to be fairly discussed in Parliament, and, considering the reluctance which most of our Representatives feel towards entertaining it for an hour, we think they deserve praise for their patient endurance of the long-winded harangues to which it has given rise. They must not suppose, however, that the question will be finally settled by their vote. As long as there remain substantial grievances to be redressed in Ireland, it will be in the power of Mr. O'Connell, and of less able men, to agitate them with the discussion of imaginary ones. The existence of the Irish Church Establishment is a grievous wrong inflicted upon the great body of the Irish nation. So long as it is kept up on its present footing, there will be no peace in Ireland. The Church was not established at the Union, it is true; but one great motive for desiring to repeal the Union will be destroyed, when the Church property is applied in a fair proportion to the support of the national faith, or other objects of universal benefit. Acts of justice will do far more than votes of the Legislature and addresses to the Crown towards finally settling the question of the Repeal of the Union. The Irish, till recently, were but a set of savage tribes; they are now become, and must be treated as, a nation.

The debate, which has already occupied four nights, was adjourned last night to Monday.

CHURCH RATES.

Lord Althorp, on the 21st, brought forward his scheme for the abolition of Church rates. The simple Chancellor has fairly thrown his friends the Dissenters, overboard. Church-rates, indeed, are to "cease and determine;" but in their stead, 150,000*l.* annually is to be granted out of the proceeds of the Land-tax for the repairs of churches. Thus *all* will, indirectly, be made to contribute to the keeping up of the parish churches and chapels. How Lord Althorp, who is perfectly aware that the Dissenters objected to the principle, not to the cost of supporting a church they disapproved of, could fancy that his measure would satisfy their honest scruples, is not to be comprehended by common intellects. But his Lordship effected what he and his colleagues appear to think of more consequence than conciliating the men to whom they are indebted for their places: he satisfied the Tories, and obtained their support. Mr. Hume met the question in a direct manner, by moving the unconditional abolition of the Church-rates. He was defeated by a majority of 256 to 140. Of this majority of 116, the Conservatives boast that they furnished no fewer than 95 votes: so that the Ministers, in a House of 300 Reformers, had only a majority of 21. This is the game of last session over again.

JEWISH DISABILITY.

The House on the same evening resolved, by a vote of 53 to 9, to consider the propriety of removing the Jewish Disabilities. The staunch friends of antiquated bigotry, Sir Robert Inglis and his faithful squire, Mr. Andrew Johnstone, were still at their posts, and delivered their consciences by raising their voices against this unchristian bill also. It is lamentable to see an accomplished scholar and an amiable man, like Sir Robert Inglis, foremost on all occasions to restrain the civil liberty of his fellow-subjects. The influence of liberal studies is visible in his exterior, but has not penetrated beneath the surface.

DISSENTERS' CLAIMS.

The most amusing debate in the week occurred in the House of Peers, on Monday, when the Cambridge petition against the admission of Dissenters to University honours was presented by the Duke of Gloucester. His Royal Highness, as Lord Brougham observed, introduced the subject in a speech of "singular ability;" but still, his display was not the most extraordinary exhibition of the evening: for the Bishop of Exeter, unfortunately Dr. Phillpotts, informed the House that subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles *did not imply a belief in them* but merely that the subscriber was a member of the Church of England! Lord Brougham was so excessively shocked at the laxity of the Bishop's principles, that he read him a fierce lecture on Jesuitism, casuistry, and hypocrisy; which might have lasted an hour or more, had not Lord Salisbury called the Chancellor to order, and cut short his invective.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth, very numerous attended, was held last night at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the Septennial Act. Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Hawes, Major Beaulieu, and Mr. D. Wakefield, were present. The petition was agreed to unanimously, after speeches from the gentlemen above mentioned.

In the Court of Chancery, on Saturday, an application was made by the appellants from the Vice-Chancellor's decision in the case of Lady Hewley's charity, to have the question disposed of as early as possible, and out of the usual course. Lord Brougham recommended that it should be carried at once to the House of Lords, as that course would save trouble and expense. This was not agreed to by the appellants; and Lord Brougham then said

he would not remove it from its place on the paper.

A Coroner's Jury was summoned at Oldham yesterday week, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of James Bentley, who was shot in the riot at Mr. Thompson's mill. Mr. Ferrand, the Coroner, refused admission to the newspaper reporters; the evidence, therefore, has not been published; but the whole of Friday, Saturday, Monday, and part of Tuesday, was occupied in receiving it. The Jury remained together for twenty-seven hours before agreeing to a verdict; and at length, on Wednesday, returned one of Manslaughter against John Donnelly and James Isherwood, who were seen with fire-arms in the mill. The conduct of the constables who seized the Unionists at their meeting, which was the beginning of the disturbance, will be examined into by the Police Commissioners. The amount of damage done to Mr. Thompson's property is very considerable: the cost of repairing the windows alone is estimated at between 500*l.* and 600*l.* It appears that the original issue of offence to the workmen by Mr. Thompson, was not the lowering of wages, for he paid the same as his neighbours, but the introduction of a new description of reel into his premises.

The convention between Great Britain and France, to which the Spanish and Portuguese Governments are parties, was on Tuesday sent off for ratification by the different States in whose names it has been entered into.

Our Ambassador in Paris has spoken of Louis Philip's policy in such a way, that it may fairly be inferred that he has received instructions from Earl Grey to warn him of the precipice on which he is standing.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from France bears ample testimony, that disaffection to the Government of Louis Philip has spread far and wide. It is also manifest that everywhere the military are too strong for the people; and that, for the present at least, even the semblance of freedom is banished. The Doctrinaires seem to think that they may safely despise the form of law in their measures for the suppression of free discussion, and punishment of all whose hostility to their system of military despotism has lately given them trouble, or may be dangerous in time to come. Not content with breaking up the printing office of the *Tribune*, the Police seized the persons whom they found reading the journals there, and took them to prison, wherewith remain. The lists of subscribers have also been secured; and every name is certain to receive a black mark in the books of all-grasping Police. A number of the country journals, of Republican politics, have been suppressed in a similar manner and their editors and printers thrown into goal. All this is done in direct defiance of still existing laws. There have been numerous arrests of suspected persons in Paris, and in the Departments. In several districts, the National Guards have been disbanded and troops of the Line stationed in their stead, to overawe the people. There have also been some arrests of officers belonging to the regular troops. Every proceeding of the Government betokens desperation. The very fact, indeed, that the Ministers insist upon having a standing army of 400,000 men in order to preserve tranquillity, is proof of their consciousness that the loyalty of the nation is not to be relied upon.

Still there is reason to apprehend that a large, too large a portion of the middle classes in France, are content to submit to their present degradation. The commercial state of the country is, generally speaking, more prosperous than it has been. The Parisian shopkeepers are making money; and men who are comfortable in their private concerns are not in the habit of scrutinizing very closely the measures of their rulers. They have on love for Louis Philip; but they are fond of quiet, afraid of commotion, and they tolerate him "lest a worse thing should befall them."

The Paris papers of Thursday, which we have just received by express, are filled with particulars of the Unionists' procession to Whitehall on Monday last, and abound in remarks in reference to it. Most of the papers praise the good order and regularity which were observed on that occasion by the men who formed the procession, and the prudent way in which the precautions had been taken to prevent any serious interruption of the public peace. The Paris papers pay our Unionists the compliment of holding them up as models worthy of imitation in France, where it has of late become so customary among people who are dissatisfied to have recourse to arms as a mode of procuring redress for their grievances, whereby the reverse of the object in view only is sure to be attained. It appears by an extract from the *Europe Centrale* (a Geneva paper) of the 21st, that several persons connected with the late riots in Lyons, who had fled to Geneva and Ferney, have been arrested and handed over to the French authorities on the frontiers. There were accounts in Paris from Bayonne of the 19th, A good deal of skirmishing is still going on in the Basque provinces between parties of Carlists and detachments of Government troops, but nothing decisive is likely for some time to take place.—*Times*, April 26.

The Municipal Council of Paris, in compliance with the wish of the King, has decided that the funds set apart for the several amusements on His Majesty's fête shall this year be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers from the late riots; but the sum destined for the relief of indigent families upon the lists of the several Bureaux de Charité will be distributed to them as usual.—*French paper*.

PORTUGAL.

An attempt was made by Lord Howard de Walden and Admiral Parker, on the 31st March, to induce Don Miguel to leave Portugal, upon the following terms. He was to be allowed a safe conduct out of the country, and a liberal income, guaranteed by England (which was guaranteed by England does not appear); an amnesty was to be granted to all his followers, and his own right of succe-

sion to the throne recognized in default of issue of the Queen. These terms Miguel rejected. Meanwhile, his enemies are encompassing him on every side; one of his principal officers has deserted; and to add to his difficulties, a Spanish force of two thousand men has entered Chaves in pursuit of some of the adherents of Don Carlos. Don Pedro who had been ill, is recovered, and has gone from Lisbon to his army at Santarem.—*Spectator*, April 19.

St. Thyrsio, Guinaraens, and Braga have fallen into the hands of the Pedroites by an admirably planned sortie from from Oporto under General Stubbs, while Cardoza, in the same interest, with 700 men, entered Amarante; 400 Caçadores had been sent from Lisbon, and more were expected to strengthen the hands of the bold governor of Oporto.

Napier, after taking Caminho, prophesied that Vienna would fall—it did without a shot, and he proceeded to Valença, while Barcellos, Espojende, and Villa do Conde heard in their streets the proclamation of Donna Maria. The Entre Douro e Minho is all in her favour.

Meanwhile Oporto is declared by Pedro a free port, as is Lisbon also.

Bernardo de Sa has taken Beja, and proceeded towards Almodovar.—*Atlas* April 20.

HOLLAND.

For these two days the telegraph has been constantly at work. We hear that the troops in the field, and especially those nearest to the frontiers, have received orders to use the greatest vigilance, and to be ready immediately to assemble if called upon; the signals destined for the purpose are again set up. From all that we can see, however, these are only measures of precaution, and there is no indication of further armaments. The Dutch force is 74,000 men, capable of being extended to 125,000. 63,750 are infantry; cavalry, 5,000; artillery, 5,000; engineers, 400.

BELGIUM.

Brussels is restored to perfect order. The Belgian army, now perfectly organised consists on the peace establishment of 74,000 men well disciplined, well kept, well armed, and appointed. Of these forces, 60,000 are infantry (including civic guards), 4,400 cavalry, 4,600 artillery, and engineers 1,000, besides 600 men not of the line.

Various rumours of plots, conspiracies, and desperate designs, are afloat. Great military precautions are used to insure the public safety. Several arrests have taken place. Some half-dozen servants have been discharged from the King's Palace. This event has been magnified into very absurd dimensions.

No diminution of the large military force in and about Brussels has yet taken place; but as the civic guard has been specially called on to assemble and take the chief protection of the city on themselves, and as they have at length answered the appeal, it is expected that the greater part of the present garrison will be almost immediately withdrawn.

TURKEY.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 17th inst. contains the following, of the 18th ult., from Constantinople:—"The negotiations on the subject of the Dardanelles have come to a point; a species of truce has been agreed to, by which this diplomatic warfare is suspended, each party maintaining its present position, but no final arrangement has been made; the several disputants observe each other with jealous eyes, and each endeavours to increase his influence with the Divan. They all evidently make their court to the Sultan, who is the more pleased with this, as he has not been much spoiled by the different Powers since the insurrection of Greece, but has often been told some very harsh truths. At present they load him with flattery, and employ every intrigue to gain from him an obliging word, or even a smile. Pens, destined to more serious labours, are employed in writing Alexandrine verses in praise of the monarch of the east. These struggles are not calculated to raise the character of the Europeans in the eyes of the Turks. The Sultan has issued Hatti-scherifs, announcing the speedy return of Achmet Pacha from St. Petersburg, and the immediate evacuation of the principalities by the Russian troops. This last event is highly interesting to the Turks. The difficulties which opposed the reception of the Greek Ambassador have been removed, and it is acknowledged that all the agents of the great Powers have contributed to this result with equal good will. M. Zographos has already arrived. The news from Greece is very satisfactory, but the accounts from Candia form a striking contrast to this. We cannot conceive why the Powers of Europe, who have made so many efforts to secure the welfare of the other Greeks, should abandon the unhappy Candiot to the sanguinary tyranny of Mehmet Ali. It is true that Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin have made remonstrances at Alexandria, and appealed to the clemency of the Pacha. He gives them, in return, fine promises, but, nevertheless, continues his exactions in Candia. M. Bois le Comte, Secretary to the French Legation, who has been at Candia, and there strongly defended the cause of the miserable inhabitants with a generous warmth, is about to proceed to Paris."—*Times*, April 24.

In the case of "Lelassee v. Beaumont," which was an application to annul a marriage contracted between two females, the first chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine has authorized the wife to adduce proofs of the facts alleged by her, and directed M. Dubois, surgeon, to visit the pretended husband.—*Gazette des Tribunaux*.

Sir Herbert Taylor has been invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath.

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